

consideration the bill (H.R. 7765) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, last week, the House Committee on Appropriations dealt what could be a serious blow to an important program that has been designed to render real and effective help to the more than a million young people of this Nation who find themselves at the very bottom of our economic totem pole.

The committee acted, I believe, reluctantly and took considerable pains to give its reasons for rejecting a request for an additional appropriation by the Department of Labor. I do not rise to dispute the committee's decision, nor its recommendation. I do rise to protest its effect.

By refusing the Department's request for an appropriation of \$39,280,000 from general funds of the Treasury, the committee in its own words stated that "it is going to mean severe curtailment of activities that the department feels quite important."

One of these activities is the operation of the youth opportunity centers, the first of which was established earlier this year. These centers' financial base rests on the funds which the Department requested and which the committee refused.

None of these youth opportunity centers has been established in my district, so perhaps I can speak of their value with a certain objectivity. One hundred and five of them were scheduled to be in operation by June 30 of this year. Their primary purpose is to provide counsel for the disadvantaged young people who are between 16 and 21.

The problems that young people of this age and of this economic and social classification encounter are without number. They need the advice and counsel from persons who understand them emotionally and intellectually. They need to find such persons in an environment which holds its institutional atmosphere to a minimum. This has been, and is, the purpose of the youth opportunity centers which operate under the guidance of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Economic Security.

These youth opportunity centers have just begun their vital work of bringing help and hope to our young economic cripples. These centers have been launched with a minimum of fanfare. Indeed, their reputation has been spread by word of mouth among the young whom they have already served. I hate to think what will happen if our youth opportunity centers are forced to hang up an "out of business" sign on their doors.

I believe that these centers are a vital segment of our efforts to relieve the poverty among our young citizens. They should not be abandoned. We must find the means to preserve them.

## Persecution of Soviet Jewry

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1965

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday morning I testified before the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which I am a member, on my resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 277, and similar resolutions, which express the sense of the Congress that persecution of the Jews in the Soviet Union be condemned and censured.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to set forth my testimony herewith:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF EUROPE OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, MAY 10, 1965

Madame Chairman, I am grateful for the opportunity to appear before this committee in support of my concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 277, which expresses the sense of Congress that persecution of Soviet Jewry be condemned and censured. I want first to commend the subcommittee for the service it is performing as a forum for national opinion on this critical issue. I appear before you today out of a profound sense of duty and personal commitment, and as the representative of thousands of my constituents to whom the subject before us today is of the deepest possible significance.

It is my belief that the crime against Jews in Russia is a form of cultural genocide, a crime against all humanity, and therefore is properly on the agenda of this Nation and all nations, subject to the judgment of all men.

Three million Jews currently living in the Soviet Union are now subject to the systematic strangulation of their historic identity and the erosion of their sacred traditions. This deliberate policy of premeditated persecution is evil. It offends the ethical dignity of all men. It denies the accumulated moral wisdom of centuries. It contradicts the principles which all members of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union itself, have declared to provide the basis of a world order dedicated to universal justice.

Only in the past several years has the full story of the persecution of Soviet Jewry become clear. Now we are able to see that the ends of this persecution are in no way different from those once pursued by Nazi Germany. Only the means have changed. Gone are the concentration camps and the cruel machinery of extermination. In their place is a strategy seeking the destruction of Jews by undermining all those special qualities which have assured the cohesion of a people throughout the most rapacious persecutions in history. In place of death by violent murder, there is a different death—one of subtle and persistent cultural starvation.

Thus, Jews in the Soviet Union are now being denied the sustaining food of their religion, their education, their culture, their vocations and, indeed, their humor and pleasure. No people can maintain its identity in the absence of all those forces which

and tie together and make it one. It is this danger which we must recognize as the real threat to Soviet Jewry.

The systematic assault on an entire people escapes the imagination. Only when we began to comprehend the tragedy of individual Jews did we begin to make sense of the Nazi genocide. Perhaps it will be useful, therefore, to consider the case of one Russian Jew.

If this citizen is a young man, say in his middle thirties, he may still remember that 2,500,000 of his fellow Russian Jews were murdered during World War II. His memory, if it fails, may be reinforced by the circumstances of the life he shares with those Jews who escaped the Nazi terror. On his passport he carries the classification "Jew," as did his brothers in Europe during the Nazi domination of the Continent. He is branded at once as a member of a minority, a special unit of humanity to be distinguished from all others. He is to be known as a Jew because he and his fellows are subject to special rules, laws, and procedures in the operation of Soviet society.

Perhaps he has sought the education which Soviet Russia has declared to be the right of all its citizens. In so doing, however, he has encountered a ruthless quota system limiting the number of Jews who can participate in the benefits of a Russian education—a quota system, scholars tell us, more extensive and discriminatory than any which operated during the days of the czarist pogroms. Denied an education, the Soviet Jew finds himself with most doors to opportunity closed to him forever.

He may turn, then, to self-education, education in his own heritage and traditions perhaps. If, as is true with many Russian Jews, his language is Yiddish, he may seek books and journals and newspapers in this tongue. He will find none, for no publication of Yiddish books has been permitted since 1959, with the exception of six—only six—short works by authors long dead. Perhaps he may wish to go to his own theater, but the Soviet Yiddish theater, long one of the prides of Russian artistic achievement, has been banned. Today, only a few amateurs gather together informally and privately to try to continue a tradition of hundreds of years. But a culture deprived of public expression and celebration is a culture threatened with extinction—which is the policy in Russia toward the rich and persevering culture of its Jews.

If the cultural and intellectual roots of his identity are thus threatened, perhaps our citizen may seek ennoblement and purpose in his religion. In the Soviet Union, however, the Jewish house of worship—with few exceptions—is padlocked. The number of synagogues and rabbis which the Government allows to flourish has now been reduced to about 60 or 70 in the entire country, or 1 for each 16,000 Jewish believers. The training of young rabbis who seek to continue the religious vocation has been viciously curtailed so that of the 13 students in the one single rabbinical academy, in all Russia, only 2 are less than 40 years of age—2 young rabbinical students in the entire country.

Our citizen, then, has virtually no one to train and serve him in his religion. He has almost nowhere to worship. If he seeks to do so at home, once again, he is denied the material of his faith; for Judaism is permitted no publication facilities and no publications. No Hebrew Bible has been printed for 50 years. No religious book of any kind in Hebrew has appeared since 1920. Nor is this surprising, for the language itself is outlawed.

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between 16 and 21 who nobody will hire because they have no education, no skills, and not much hope. The Department of Labor planned to have 105 of these centers in operation by June 30, and 139 early in fiscal 1966. But those plans may have gone aglimmering because the House Committee on Appropriations recently turned down a request by the Department of Labor that general funds from the Treasury be used to supplement certain trust funds. The committee explained its reasons for rejecting the Department's request, and it also noted that it was aware that its action "is going to mean severe curtailment of some activities of that Department."

However, I do not believe that the members of that committee were aware that its action could curtail the hopes of thousands of young Americans who might find the counsel and encouragement they need through the system of youth opportunity centers that are now in operation throughout our country. These centers are making a valuable contribution to solving the problems of disadvantaged youth. To close them now, to halt their development, seemingly would indicate that we are content to pay only lip service to the needs of our youth, but not to offer them the skilled counsel they must have if they are to achieve a productive role in our society.

It is my sincere hope that this mistake can be corrected and that the youth opportunity centers will continue to perform their important function.

#### **H.R. 7765: HEW Appropriation Bill**

**SPEECH**  
OF

**HON. JAMES J. HOWARD**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 4, 1965*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7765) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, the new youth opportunity centers now being opened all over the country are quickly capturing public support, thus providing the need for this expanded service to youth. Emphasis is placed on youth employability at the centers, for many of today's youth are virtually unemployable. This is caused by a combination of circumstances. Employers must demand more highly qualified employees, automation and technological advances have made immense changes in the structure of the labor force, all but eliminating the need for unskilled workers, and added to this situation is the vastly increased youth population. Thus, when youth are undereducated or disadvantaged in other ways, as many are in this country today, their employment problems are usually acute.

The centers' community relations coordinators work actively with all agen-

cies in the community, whether governmental, private, or voluntary, and enlists their cooperation. This support is essential, because it has become apparent that many youths are in need of extra services which obviously could not be offered in the centers, but which can be made available to them through effective local liaison arrangements. These needs may arise from educational deficiency, health, legal, psychiatric, rehabilitative, and other problems.

At the national level, the USES staff works with national officers of various organizations, and they in turn endorse the YOC program and recommend cooperation of State and local affiliates. In addition to assistance in providing needed youth services, these organizations have proved effective in working with the hard-to-reach youth. Most of our severely disadvantaged youth are frustrated and discouraged. They need motivation and encouragement to even seek help for themselves. A number of voluntary organizations have been actively concerned with youth employment programs in the last few years, and many local programs have tackled related areas, such as school dropouts. Now the youth opportunity centers are providing the focal point for these efforts.

Another YOC medium that is actively involving the community is the YOC advisory committee, whose members work individually and as a group in furthering the mission of the center. These committees include representatives of all elements in the community, including the disadvantaged themselves.

It is my firm conviction that these youth opportunity centers, providing they receive full congressional support, have the opportunity to become the prime coordinating factor in this Nation's efforts to end the economic frustrations of its young citizens. They should, in my opinion, receive our wholehearted endorsement and support.

#### **H.R. 7765: HEW Appropriation Bill**

**SPEECH**  
OF

**HON. PAUL J. KREBS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 4, 1965*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7765) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes.

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Chairman, although total employment and national output rose to a recordbreaking high in 1964, the number of unemployed teenagers actually increased. Youth unemployment is a serious and growing problem. One out of every nine young people between the ages of 16 and 22 who are out of school and in the labor force today is jobless. The problem is serious and can be expected to become even

more so, for growing numbers of untrained and inexperienced youth will be competing for jobs in the face of a steadily shrinking demand for unskilled workers both in industry and on the farm.

Among young members of disadvantaged minority group some of our most serious problems of chronic unemployment are to be found. The rate of unemployment among nonwhite is about twice as high as that of white youth. Even nonwhite youths who have high school diplomas find difficulty in getting jobs. Their unemployment rate is double that of their white counterparts.

Seeing little to inspire hope and ambition, some children of the slums may turn to unlawful acts. Delinquency rates are about three times higher in urban than in rural areas, and within the cities delinquency tends to be concentrated in slum sections.

Because many of the unemployed youth have deep-seated problems, because many may be alienated, hard to reach, and disillusioned because they have in the past been too frequently promised help and too frequently failed by those who purport to help them, the services of the youth opportunity centers have been planned to provide services to meet the needs of individuals. The procedures of the centers will emphasize continuity of service to youth. To the maximum extent possible, each youth will be assigned to a counselor who will work with him from the time he first has contact with the center, through training and remedial services, according to his needs, to satisfactory employment. Counseling will be focused on the goal of ultimate employment through a vocational plan. Each youth will be helped according to his needs and the help will not be terminated until it is no longer needed. Emphasis will be on development of the employability of each youth to the maximum of his potential, to furnish employers with useful, trained, capable employees.

A youth opportunity center has been approved for Newark, N.J., and is scheduled to open shortly. However, the future of these centers may be in doubt because of a recent action by the House Appropriations Committee. I am sure that the members of this committee did not intend that their vote to reject additional appropriations to the Department of Labor might seriously cripple the youth opportunity program. It is my deep conviction that this House and the Senate should act quickly to assure the continuation of these centers which are serving so well the disadvantaged youth of our Nation.

#### **H.R. 7765: HEW Appropriations Bill**

**SPEECH**  
OF

**HON. THOMAS C. McGRATH**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 4, 1965*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

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The ritual articles and symbolic foods of his faith are denied him; these too cannot be produced without ruthless prosecution. If our citizen is fortunate enough to live in an area where a synagogue has been allowed to exist, he still will find no opportunity to communicate with his brothers in other parts of the country; for the Soviet Government has outlawed any association of Jewish religious organizations. Nor can he communicate with Jews outside Russia.

Denied the language, the teachers, the practitioners, the facilities, the ritual articles, the books, and the community of his faith, the Russian Jew is dispossessed of his religion and sent, once again, to the exile of secrecy, with the threat of arrest and further persecution.

As a Jew, then, he is deprived of his culture and religion. As a Russian, he is deprived of first-class citizenship in employment and vocation. Since he has not had full opportunity in education, he is at serious disadvantage, in the specialist society of Soviet Russia. Even if he is specially gifted, he will still be refused entrance into any vocation judged to be of significant national importance. Thus, he is excluded from any service in government, in diplomacy, in education, or in science. The few scientists and educators whose brilliance could not be matched are now older men and women who are being eased out as the elitist educational system produces non-Jewish talent and skill. In the work and business of his land, then the Russian Jew is an alien, not to be trusted—to be avoided and excluded systematically without regard to his worth and his gifts.

The Jew in Russia, then, is increasingly a stranger to his history and tradition. Who is the Jew to his fellow Russian citizens, to those who have never met him or his fellows? A review of current Soviet publications, journals, magazines, and newspapers reveals a systematic ridicule and virulent stereotyping of Jews and Judaism. The young citizen whose life we have discussed is described, to his fellow Russians, as a worshipper of money, a drunkard, an agent of subversion, a speculator in human lives, a pagan who not only exploits his fellow citizens, but turns, as a matter of habit, upon his own fellow Jews. This is the Russian Jew as he appears day after day in Soviet publications. He resembles, if one takes the time to remember, the exact same stereotype as was publicized throughout the years of Nazi domination in Europe. He looks the same, acts and talks the same; the brutal cartoons may just as well have been captured Nazi documents. Their message is the same: The Jew is to be avoided for he corrupts and demeans society and blemishes national integrity.

Can just men in this country tolerate this subtle attempt to destroy the character and unity of an entire people? Can any of us here fail to raise voices of protest and still remain true to the democratic traditions and principles of our own history? I myself cannot. And this is why I have introduced a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Government's persecution of Jews be condemned and that it allow the free exercise of religion and cultural pursuits by Russian Jewry. This is why I urge that the United States ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. This is why I urge the President and Secretary of State to communicate, again and again, this country's outrage over the cultural genocide now being pursued against Russian Jews.

There is no tradition or custom which forbids the citizenry of the world to make public its indignation at crimes against humanity. For such action, the nations of the world have sought to join together in common enterprise in the United Nations. Where

an entire people is threatened with spiritual and cultural extinction, so the whole world is threatened with moral guilt if it fails to express its outrage in the strongest voice. I therefore urge the adoption of my resolution expressing the outrage of the U.S. Congress at the crime of cultural genocide against Soviet Jews.

**Possession of Guns Is American "Right"**

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ROBERT A. EVERETT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 3, 1965

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, much has been said and much correspondence has taken place with my constituents in the Eighth Congressional District relative to legislation on the possession of guns.

There appeared an excellent editorial in the Jackson Sun of Sunday, April 25. I agree wholeheartedly with this editorial and I intend to support their position.

The Jackson Sun is the outstanding daily newspaper published at Jackson, Tenn.

The editorial follows:

**POSSESSION OF GUNS IS AMERICAN "RIGHT"**

Constant pressure has been exerted for years in the campaign to deprive Americans of their guns.

All manner of excuses have been used to make it seem "humane" or something for laws to permit only police or national agencies to possess hand guns.

Any accident in which a child was shot has served as an excuse to raise a hue and cry to banish guns from the home.

Accidents while hunting gave the antigun factions an excuse for including all kinds of guns in their campaign of destruction.

Then the do-away-with-guns advocates pounced upon the criminal use of guns as an excuse for mounting a drive to prohibit the sale or possession of guns except by police permit.

The matter has even been taken so far on occasion as to seek national action banning the purchase of a gun of any kind unless by permit issued by some Federal agency.

One of the most recent occasions sparking another antigun explosion was the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The fact that investigators blamed a mail-order gun as the weapon seemed perfect for the campaigners. Here was the ideal scapegoat—and the excuse by which the sale of guns could be prohibited.

By stopping mail-order gun sales, the goal might be reached. For taxes and privilege licenses could be made so costly that local dealers would be driven out of the market.

That seems to be the method now being pursued.

Curtis Baker, in his April 16 "Wood and Water" column in the Sun, calls attention to Senate bill 1592, introduced March 22, by Senator Dodd, Democrat, of Connecticut, at the President's request.

The bill, as Baker points out, would prohibit all mail-order sales of any firearms to individuals. They would be allowed only between licensed importers, manufacturers, and dealers.

The bill would give the Secretary of the Treasury what appears to be unlimited power to regulate and restrict the honest and licensed dealers in firearms.

Such a power could easily and quickly kill off the sporting guns sales, as well as stopping

the sale of handguns or other shooting implements.

Other provisions in the bill would end the private shooting club reloading of ammunition for skeet shooters; would prohibit a licensed gun dealer from selling to the resident of another State; would put a \$100 license fee on the dealer in ammunition; would even prevent sending a gun to the factory for repairs unless allowed by the powers in Washington.

All of this and whatever else may be in the bill is offered the Senate in the name of preventing a repetition of a President's murder by means of a mail-order gun.

To put it bluntly, every decent, law-abiding American would be deprived of the implements of sports and self-protection because a Communist-trained assassin killed a President.

The bill must not be allowed to pass the Senate. And if it should, it must be stopped in the House.

For one reason, the second amendment to the Constitution guarantees:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

Any effort to prevent the people from keeping and bearing arms is an attack on the Constitution and must be resisted.

For another reason, criminals always have and always will be able to get their hands on guns and other instruments of destruction. Only the law-abiding citizen would be penalized.

For a third reason, the first move in setting up a dictatorship or tyranny is to deprive the people of their means of resistance. That is, their guns.

The United States must not become another Nazi Germany nor Communist Soviet Russia, nor anything like them.

The time to prevent such a move is before there is any appearance of legal authority. Tell your Senators and Congressmen your feelings—now.

Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom—which is worth all, life included.

**Rural Electrification Administration**

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CLAIR CALLAN**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1965

Mr. CALLAN. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the birthday of an agency of our Government which has meant more than can be told to the people of this country. An agency which attains the age of 30 years could be forgiven if it concentrated on the achievements of the past but I know that the Rural Electrification Administration is looking to the future.

I would therefore like to briefly review the history of this agency—one of those that has made life as we know it today possible.

The REA was created May 11, 1935, by Executive Order No. 7037 pursuant to authority granted in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. With that action President Roosevelt set into motion machinery of government that would have an untold impact on millions upon millions of our people. The authorizing legislation had been sponsored by Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, and Representative Sam Ray-



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burn, of Texas, but this legislation was anything but regional. It was national in the broadest sense of that term.

When Executive Order No. 7037 was signed, only 10.9 percent of the farms in the country had access to electricity. Some men said it was and would always be impossible to electrify farms because of the distances and lack of uses for this source of power.

Others predicted that the REA would fail early and often and the entire concept would end in dismal failure. But, Mr. Speaker, I can remember that the success of the REA was immediate and often. I remember utility companies racing to put up lines to rural consumers after passage of the act so the REA's would have less territory to cover.

The record of the REA is a proud one. It has made loans to more than 1,100 borrowers with a total of more than \$5.5 billion loaned. About 93 percent of these loans were to cooperatives organized under State laws by rural people seeking electric service. REA borrowers operate more than 1.5 million miles of line and serve over 5.4 million consumers in 46 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

The activities of the REA have been so successful that today, it is estimated that more than 98 percent of the farms in this country are electrified.

That uneconomic market for electricity of 30 years ago has become one of the largest single blocs of electrical consumers in the country and were the farms to be deprived of electrical power, costs of food would skyrocket. Slightly more than half of the electrified farms in this country are served by REA-financed systems and the demand for electricity in rural America is increasing.

As farms become larger, farmers turn to electrically powered equipment to do more of their work and this increased demand places ever greater burdens on rural electric systems. Burdens which must be met by expanding distribution and generating systems.

All of this work must be done under handicaps which are unique to systems which provide service to rural consumers. There is an average of 3.3 consumers on each mile of rural lines versus 33.2 consumers per mile of class A and B utilities.

In spite of this handicap, REA borrowers have one of the best payback records of any group in the country. These borrowers have paid more than \$1.2 billion on the principal of their loans as due, \$255 million of principal ahead of schedule, and \$693 million in interest.

Mr. Speaker, I contend that this is a record of which the REA, the Congress, and the country can be very proud but much work remains. We can rest assured that the Rural Electrification Administration will devote the same heroic efforts to the work of the future that they have given in the past.

### Remarkable Achievements of 10 Years of Operation by the Cortland County Extension Service

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1965

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, each year this House appropriates funds to set up or to continue a number of important programs relating to agriculture. We believe these programs are sound, and we of course hope that they will be properly administered.

But in the final analysis, Mr. Speaker, the administration and effectiveness of any program, either for agriculture or some other activity, depends on the men and women charged with that responsibility.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I am especially proud of the great record in the operation of the agricultural extension service which has been built up in the past 10 years by the Cortland County Extension Service in my congressional district. These achievements have been made possible, of course, by the activities of all the members of the service, but especially by the dynamic and inspired leadership of the county's extension agent, Ira H. Blixt.

Just to underline the fine work which Mr. Blixt has been doing, I had the pleasure just a few weeks ago to welcome here to Washington a group of farm men and women from Cortland County, members of the extension service under the leadership of Mr. Blixt. Although the group numbered more than 80 persons, they visited the Department of Agriculture, visited the Capitol, visited the Goddard Space Center, and the Beltsville Agricultural Station. It was a very ambitious but also very successful tour, and bespeaks the fine leadership which Mr. Blixt has given to this fine service and to Cortland County.

Recently in the February 1965 issue of the Cortland County Farm and Home News there appeared an editorial summarizing the accomplishment of the Cortland County Extension Service. Under leave to extend my remarks I include this editorial:

#### THIS IS MY OPINION

A decade is a relatively short period of time, but the changes that have taken place in the past 10 years have been more significant and have had a greater impact on the total society than any previous 20-year period. It is safe to predict that there will be many greater changes developing at a more rapid pace in the future. It is interesting to take an inventory of just what has happened since 1955. This was the year that the Extension Service and Farm Bureau, after 42 years of "togetherness" mutually agreed to separate. The decision resulted in a definite strengthening of both

organizations. It is significant to note that membership in the agricultural department was 918 10 years ago, and last year it reached an alltime-high of 1,247.

The farm numbers and sizes of these operations have changed. In 1955, the milk market administrator reported an average milk delivery of 549 pounds per dairy, per day for Cortland County. In 1963, it had increased to 944 pounds. The same report shows that Cortland County in 1955 ranked 10th among the New York counties supplying milk to the New York-New Jersey market, with a production of 232,572,718 pounds of milk valued at \$9,112,302. In 1963, Cortland was the third highest producing county, with and output of 434,485,522 pounds, valued at \$18,248,297. A decade ago there were more than 500 farms that kept a sizable number of chickens, and Extension Service specialists insisted that every layer should be provided a minimum of 3 square feet of floor space. Today there are 10 commercial poultrymen in the county who keep more chickens than the 500 poultrymen. How do they do it? The majority use housing that accommodates 22 birds in a 3 by 4-foot wire cage.

Crops, machinery, housing and methods have also changed. In 1955, dairymen had a choice of two alfalfa varieties—Naragansett and Ranger. Today, they have at least five outstanding varieties, not counting Ranger, which is no longer recommended. Farmers during this period have been exposed to more than a dozen new oat varieties and a list of corn hybrids that would be too long to publish in this News.

The first Hay Day, nearly 10 years ago, introduced a new Canadian hay tedder that took the county by storm. They were replaced by the hay conditioner, and on some farms the crimper and crusher has been exchanged for self-propelled windrowers. In 1955, there were no bulk tanks, but plenty of discussion for and against. As of January 1965, the Cortland County sealer of weights and measures, reports 145 tanks on farms in Cortland County.

Other significant changes have been farm organization mergers and reorganization; a new interstate highway; industrial growth and suburban development absorbing some of the good farmland. A recent event that will probably have more impact on rural counties such as Cortland, than any other legislation or program in past history, is the Supreme Court order of reapportionment.

What does the next 10 years hold forth? Certainly, more of the same can be assured, but the significance of it all, emphasizes the importance of (1) being alert to change through education and informational sources; (2) analyzing and planning for the best management procedures; and (3) developing the very best leadership abilities.

What is your opinion?

### Authorizing Defense Procurement and Research and Development

#### SPEECH OF

**HON. HERVEY G. MACHEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 5, 1965

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under